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CATALOGUE OF NURSERY STOCK

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FOR SALE BY THE
NORTH BEND NURSERIES,

NORTH BEND, DODGE CO., NEBRASKA.

J. W. STEVENSON, Proprietor.

Office at Residence, on Nursery Grounds,
One-half Mile from Depot.

NURSERY ESTABLISHED 1882.

REFERENCE: FIRST NATIONAL BANK, OF NORTH BEND.

 A 78-page Descriptive Catalogue will be Furnished for 10 Cents.

LOCATION.

North Bend is in Dodge county, sixty miles west of Omaha, on the Union Pacific R. R., and one and one-half miles from the F. E. & M. V. R. R. at Morse Bluff. I have every necessary facility for shipping promptly by freight or express, to all parts of the country. The soil is a loam, with clay subsoil, and is well adapted for growing thrifty, healthy stock. I am satisfied I can grow better and healthier roots than eastern nurseries; that our soil is free from the American Root Aphid so common in the east.

THE STOCK.

I take pleasure in announcing that my stock has made an excellent growth the past season, and my assortment is larger than any I have heretofore offered. My aim has been to propagate varieties adapted to this western country, and have carefully investigated the varieties of fruit grown in this state, profiting by my own experience of thirteen years in this business in this state, and by the experience of many others engaged in fruit raising and growing nursery stock. Many varieties are doing well; and many recommended by eastern nurseries, and still offered to planters here by their agents, are found to be of little value. It is a proven fact that Nebraska-grown trees bear younger than eastern grown trees. Where planted side by side, under same conditions and same varieties, the home grown trees yield fruit first, and are the healthiest trees. The acclimating of fruit trees and evergreens, so that they are prepared for the dry winds and atmosphere of our climate is of more importance than many suppose. I take the greatest care in digging to get all the roots necessary.

It is to my interest, as with other local nurseries, to be very careful to furnish varieties true to name, and send out reliable varieties in good condition. Most of the stock from eastern nurseries is sold by traveling salesmen, employed by dealers who buy at wholesale prices from the distant nursery, and the nursery looks to the dealer for the pay, and have nothing to do with the false representations of the salesman, and have no share in the profits arising from the extravagant prices of the salesman. I frequently find men who have paid six times more for nursery stock than they could have obtained it for near home.

The varieties given by such salesmen, though promising much, are usually as uncertain as a mortgage on the clouds. Plant trees, and plants, grown near home

by reliable growers, and you will seldom be disappointed. I employ some agents but they are directly responsible to myself. The prices in this catalogue are less than I can afford when I employ agents. I aim in this, to give the customer the benefit of the agents' commission.

PACKING.—The prices annexed include packing and delivering at express or freight office free of charge. All stock will be carefully packed in boxes or bales, with plenty of moss so that they will reach the customer in perfect condition.

Varieties will be carefully labeled and separated.

Packing season usually commences October 1 and March 15 to 25.

ORDERS should be sent in early, written plainly, on separate sheets of paper from the letter, giving full and explicit directions as to the route, whether by freight or express; give nearest railroad and express office, as well as your postoffice. If you do not hear from me in a reasonable length of time, write again, as there is a possibility of an order being lost.

Claims for errors should be made within five days after receiving goods.

REMITTANCES should be made by draft, postal money order, or express.

Orders from parties unknown to me should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.

Will send stock C. O. D. if one-fourth of the amount is sent with the order. Will send one-half dozen at dozen rates, and fifty at 100 rates.

Correspond for special prices and terms on large orders, or clubs, or agencies.

VARIETIES.—Leave the selection of varieties as far as possible to me. Will give you the benefit of my experience in selecting varieties adapted to you location. I have none but desirable varieties. Many order too many varieties. A selection of six or eight varieties of apples that are most productive will be much more profitable than the average selection of a larger number of varieties.

Should I not have the varieties ordered, I reserve the right to substitute other varieties of *same season and class*, unless otherwise ordered.

APPLE.

Will take special care to get plenty of roots. Many of these trees are grafted on whole roots, which gives them an abundance of fibrous roots, and can be transplanted with little danger of loss.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Five to six feet, three years, select,.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
Four to five feet,.....	15	1 50	10 00
Three to four feet,.....	12	1 25	8 00
Two to three feet, one year, select,.....	10	1 00	6 00

VARIETIES.

Summer.—Duchess Oldenberg, Red June, Red Astrachan, Cooper's Early White, Sweet June, Yellow Transparent, Sweet Bough.

Fall.—Colvert, Haas, Fameuse or Snow, Maiden's Blush, Utter's Red, Bailey's Sweet, Alexander, Rambo, Ramsdell Sweet, Red Beitigheimer.

Winter.—Grimes' Golden Pippin, Missouri Pippin, Salome, Price's Sweet, Yellow Bellflower, Wealthy, Walbridge, Ben Davis, Winesap, Jeniton, Jonathan, Mann, Pewaukee, Stark, Iowa Blush, Perry Russet, Talman Sweet, McIntosh Red, Stump, Plum's Cider, Wolf River, and others, some of which are among the most reliable Russian and Iron-clad sorts.

Budded apple-trees will be furnished at five cents each, or \$3 per hundred in addition to the above prices. All reliable nurserymen will admit that a root-grafted apple tree is a better tree than a budded tree, where budded at the collar on a seedling stock. Some of our more tender sorts might be improved by top working on hardy stocks, such as Whitney No. 26, Crab, Wealthy, or Duchess, which were propagated by root-grafting. Such trees would be worth thirty-five cents each.

CRAB APPLE.

These bear younger than apple trees, and are more productive. The varieties I recommend are nearly as hardy as forest trees. All should plant freely of them particularly in western portions of the state. They can be planted closer than the apple, or from twelve to eighteen feet.

The *Whitney* is an upright grower, and is a handsome tree for the lawn. It is the largest and finest crab yet introduced, and is an excellent eating apple when fully ripe. Season, August.

✓ *The Hyslop* is well known, deep crimson, large size. Season, September and October.

✓ *Gen. Grant*. Tree erect, vigorous grower; fruit in dense clusters, quality equal to Duchess. Season, October to December.

Martha resembles Transcendent, but larger; bears enormously and has no superior for sauce. Upright grower. Other varieties: Gideon No. 4, Alaska, Queen's Choice Cluster, Sylvan Sweet.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>100.</i>
Five to six feet.....	\$0 30	\$3 00	\$20 00
Four to five feet.....	25	2 50	15 00
Three to four feet.....	20	2 00	12 00
Two to three feet.....	10	1 50	10 00

STANDARD PEARS.

I only offer a few well-tried varieties. Those who had pear trees have been favored with abundant crops the past two years.

John Arps, of Pleasant Valley, in this county, sold \$15 worth of pears in summer of 1890, from one tree seven years old. Others in this county and adjoining counties have done nearly as well with their pear trees.

Plant a few varieties and take care of them. The bodies should be shaded from the sun. In planting, lean them, as well as other trees, toward the southwest. Abundant use of coal ashes about the trees is recommended.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
First class, five to six feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
First class, four to five feet.....	40	4 00
First class, three to four feet.....	30	3 00

✓ VARIETIES.—Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Beurre de Anjou, Lawrence, Seckel, Dutchess, ✓ Keiffer's Hybrid, Early Harvest.

The Russian pears No. 508 Bessemianka, and No. 347 Gakovska, are highly recommended by the Iowa Agricultural College, and are worthy of trial.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Five to six feet.....	\$0 60	\$6 00
Four to five feet.....	50	5 00

CHERRIES.

Budded on Mahaleb stock and will not sprout from the roots. The sour sorts succeed well in nearly all parts of the state. The sweet sorts are not recommended here. The varieties recommended come into bearing in two years from planting. Plant twelve to fifteen feet apart, and plant several varieties near each other to fertilize each other. Plant plenty of them—for your family, friends, neighbors, and birds. To save your cherries from the birds plant plenty of Russian Mulberries about your place, and the birds will prefer the Mulberry fruit.

The Ostheim, Russian cherry, is being planted extensively and is succeeding well everywhere. Other Russian sorts are becoming popular also.

✓ VARIETIES.—E. Richmond, Late Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello, Os-
theim.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Five to six feet, extra heavy, well rooted, select.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Four to five feet, selected.....	40	4 00
Three to four feet, good trees.....	30	3 00

PLUMS.

Plant ten to twelve feet apart, in thicket form, to insure fertilization. Plant a number of varieties together, as this has proven by experience to be the most successful way. Head back each spring, thus keeping them close headed and stocky, and preventing them from breaking down when loaded with fruit. The foreign sorts have not succeeded as well as we could wish. The new and valuable native sorts, now so popular and successful, leave little to be desired from the European sorts. By a proper assortment of native we can have ripe plums from July 15 to October 15.

VARIETIES.—Wild Goose, Forest Garden, De Soto, Wolf, Weaver, Miner, German Prune, Pottowattomie, Mariana and others.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Five to six feet,.....	\$0 50	\$5 00
Four to five feet,.....	40	4 00
Three to four feet,.....	30	3 00

PEACHES.

Some varieties are much harder than others, and hardiest sorts will be furnished. They will be much harder than seedlings.

Four to six feet, each.....	\$0 20
Four to six feet, per dozen,.....	2 00

RUSSIAN APRICOTS.

Choice varieties, budded on plum. They are much harder than American varieties.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Four to five feet,.....	\$0 40	\$4 00
Three to four feet,.....	30	3 00

CURRANTS.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Number-one plants, strong,.....	\$0 15	\$1 25
Medium,.....	10	1 00
Fay's Prolific, best of all,.....	25	2 50

Other varieties: Red Dutch, Cherry, White Grape, La Versailles.

Currants and gooseberries in their wild state grow in moist places, and we can supply this natural demand of the plants by mulching and manuring abundantly. A partial shade, such as a board fence, is beneficial; coal ashes are also valuable for mulching them. Plant three by four feet.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Plant and cultivate same as for currants.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Houghton, reliable old sort, two years,.....	\$0 15	\$1 00
Downing, fine quality, bears freely, two years,.....	15	1 50
Smith's Improved, similar to Downing, two years,.....	15	1 50
Industry, new,.....	35	3 50

RASPBERRIES.

Easily grown. Plant two feet by six. Pinch back first year when one to one and one-half feet high. Plant about two hundred for family use.

	Dozen.	100.
Mammoth Cluster, black, well-known, hardy sort,.....	\$0 50	\$2 50
Gregg, late black, very large,.....	50	2 50
Souhegan, early black, hardy, large, productive,.....	50	2 50
Johnson's Sweet, black, new, very promising, superior quality..	75	4 00
Shafer's Colossal, red-cap, new, very large, productive.....	75	4 00
Turner, red, suckers, reliable, very hardy.....	50	1 50
Cuthbert, red, late, fine quality, hardy, productive.....	50	2 00

BLACKBERRIES.

The blackberry requires same treatment as recommended for raspberries. Plant rows seven feet apart, and three feet distant in the rows. Pinch back the young canes when three feet high. Treat suckers of blackberries and red raspberries between the rows as weeds. They only need to be cut off once each year.

	Dozen.	100.
Snyder, hardiest of all, reliable.....	\$0 75	\$3 00
Lucretia Dewberry, best of all dewberries.....	1 00	5 00

STRAWBERRIES.

On arrival of plants, unpack them at once, loosen the bunches, "heel" them in in the ground or dip the roots in a "muddle" made by mixing earth in water until of the thickness of cream, and lay away in a cool, damp cellar until they can be planted. Plant in rows one foot distant in the row, and rows three to four feet apart. Pulverize the ground deeply and thoroughly, and cultivate thoroughly, and with some of the varieties now popular you can raise about as many strawberries on a patch of ground as you can of potatoes, with same amount of labor. Renew plantations in three years by resetting or plowing or spading up alternate rows after fruiting, and let the runners root in the cultivated soil. Cover them two or three inches deep about December 1, with hay or coarse stable manure that is free of seeds. Since the introduction of so many productive sorts, the laziest man is without excuse for not having an abundance of this delicious, healthy fruit.

Some varieties have perfect blossoms, and some are nearly destitute of pollen, and must have a perfect-blossom sort near them or in a parallel row. I grow strawberries extensively, and have an immense stock of fresh plants of old and new varieties. Crescent, Manchester, Bubach No. 5, Warfield No. 2, and Haverland, are imperfect and need fertilizers. Michel's Early, Jessie, James Vick, Chas. Downing, Capt. Jack, are perfect flowering or staminate sorts. Crescent Seedling has been most productive, but it has rivals that surpass it in quality and size and equal it in productiveness.

Bubach No. 5 is a wonderful berry in vigor of plant, yield of fruit, and size of berry. By universal consent it stands at the head of the list of large berries.

Warfield No. 2 is rapidly superseding Crescent. A larger berry, better shipper, better color, and excels it in yield and hardiness.

Haverland has all the good points of the Crescent, with much larger size.

Jessie equals Bubach in vigor and quality and almost equals it in size.

	Dozen.	100.	1,000.
Crescent, Chas. Downing, May King, Capt' Jack, James			
✓ Vick, Michael's Early, Sharpless, Manchester.....		\$1 00	\$5 00
✓ Bubach No. 3, Jessie Warfield No. 2, Haverland.....	\$1 00	3 00	6 00

New sorts, Mrs. Cleveland, Lady Rusk, Crawford, Stayman's No. 1, Saunders, Racter or Wood, Wolverton, Barton's Eclipse, Parker Earle.

RHUBARB. (PIE PLANT.)

Each 10c; dozen \$1.00.

ASPARAGUS.

Plant in rich soil two feet apart in row. Set the roots eight to ten inches below surface and cover with two inches of soil, filling in the balance the first season while cultivating.

Conover's Colossal, 1 dozen, 25c.

Conover's Colossal, 100, \$1.00.

HORSE RADISH.

Per dozen 56c; per hundred, \$3.00.

IMPROVED DWARF JUNE BERRY.

The Juneberry is perfectly hardy, always bears, never needs to be replanted; fruit size of wild gooseberry, bluish-black when fully ripe; a mild, rich, subacid, and is considered delicious by most people. It will do well in all parts of the state, and all should have it.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
Eighteen to thirty inch, bearing size.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$10 00
Ten to eighteen inch.....	10	1 00	5 00

GRAPES.

Grapes in November should be taken from the trellis, pruned, and covered with mulching or earth. Many varieties can be successfully grown in Nebraska if protected in the winter. I give a list of most valuable varieties for this country.

	Each.	Dozen.	100.
✓ Concord two years....	\$0 15	\$1 00	\$5 00
Concord one year, No. 1.....	15	75	4 00
Concord one year, No. 2.....	10	50	3 00
✓ Worden, two years, better quality and black, ten days earlier.....	20	2 00	10 00
Worden, one year, equally hardy as Concord, ten days earlier.....	15	1 50	8 00
✓ Moore's, two years, early black, hardy as Concord, two weeks earlier.....	20	2 00	12 00
Moore's early, one year.....	20	1 50	10 00
WHITE GRAPES.			
✓ Elvira No. 1, very hardy and productive.....	15	1 00	6 00
Martha No. 1, very hardy and productive.....	15	1 50	8 00
Golden Pocklington No. 1, very hardy, large, popular...	20	1 50	10 00
Niagara No. 1, very hardy, large, popular.....	20	2 00	12 00
✓ Empire State No. 1, very hardy, large, early, popular...	40	4 00	.....
✓ Agawam and Salem, No. 1, red, large, excellent good growers.....	15	1 00	8 00
✓ Brighton No. 1, early, red, large, fine quality.....	15	1 00	8 00
✓ Champion, Catawba, Clinton, No. 1, well known old sorts	15	1 00	6 00

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>	<i>100.</i>
Ash, six to seven feet.....	\$0 20	\$2 00	\$15 00
Ash, five to six feet.....	15	1 50	10 00
Catalpa Speciosa, five to six feet.....	15	1 50	10 00
Catalpa Speciosa, four to five feet.....	10	1 00	6 00
Catalpa Speciosa, three to four feet.....	.....	75	3 00
Elm, five to six feet.....	15	1 50	12 00
Elm, four to five feet.....	10	1 00	8 00
Soft Maple, five to six feet.....	15	1 00	8 00
Soft Maple, four to five feet.....	10	75	6 00
Box Elder, six to seven feet.....	15	1 50	.....
Box Elder, five to six feet.....	10	1 00	.....
Box Elder, four to five feet.....	8	75	5 00
Rus. Mulberry, six to seven feet.....	25	2 50	.....
Rus. Mulberry, five to six feet.....	20	2 00	.....
Rus. Mulberry, four to five feet.....	15	1 50	.....
Rus. Mulberry, three to four feet.....	10	1 00	5 00
Mountain Ash, six to seven feet.....	50	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, five to six feet.....	35	.....	.....
Mountain Ash, four to five feet.....	25	.....	.....

Write for prices on larger sizes of above sorts, or any sorts not in this list.

EVERGREENS.

Evergreens should be planted in spring when the sap is starting new growth.

My evergreens have been transplanted two to three times, and being acclimated will stand our dry climate. Because evergreens from eastern nurseries have failed with you, you need not be discouraged about planting those raised here.

They should be well mulched the first year to prevent injury to the roots by drouth and hard freezing combined.

Norway Spruce probably succeeds the best, and next, White, Scotch, and Austrian Pines.

	<i>Each.</i>	<i>Dozen.</i>
Norway Spruce, three to four feet, three times transplanted....	\$0 75	\$7 50
Norway Spruce, two and a half to three feet, three time transplanted.....	50	5 00
Norway Spruce, eighteen to twenty-four inch, three times transplanted.....	40	4 00
Norway Spruce, ten to fifteen inch, twice transplanted.....	20	2 00
Scotch and Austrian Pine, two and a half to three feet, three times transplanted.....	50	5 00
Scotch and Austrian Pine, eighteen to twenty-four inch, three times transplanted.....	35	3 50
White Pine, twelve to eighteen inches, twice transplanted.....	25	2 00
Platte Red Cedar, three to four feet, transplanted.....	50	5 00
Balsam Fir, two to two and a half feet, three times transplanted,	50	5 00
Balsam Fir, twelve to fifteen inch, twice transplanted.....	30	3 00
Irish and Swedish Juniper, three to four feet, three times transplanted.....	40	4 00
Am. Arbor Vitæ, two and a half to three feet, three times transplanted.....	50	5 00
Am. Arbor Vitæ, one and a half to two feet, three times transplanted.....	35	3 50
Am. Arbor Vitæ, twelve to eighteen inch, twice transplanted...	20	2 00
Black Hills Spruce, six to twelve inch, transplanted.....	20	1 50

ORNAMENTAL VINES, SHRUBS, ETC.

Each.

Snow-ball, strong plants.....	\$0 40
Almond, flowering.....	40
Lilac, purple.....	25
Lilac, white.....	40
Hydrangea, paniculata, grandiflora.....	50
Honeysuckle, orange and scarlet.....	35
Honeysuckle, upright.....	35
Syringa.....	35
Spiraea Billardi.....	25
Wisteria.....	35
Peonies, assorted.....	25
Dahlias, assorted.....	25
Roses, climbing, assorted varieties.....	35
Roses, Hybrids, best varieties.....	35
Roses, Moss, best varieties.....	40
Calycanthus, two to three feet.....	40

I have many other articles in ornamental stock, too numerous to mention here, which are fully described in descriptive catalogue.

FOREST-TREE SEEDLINGS.

I aim to give full count, and keep the trees heeled in earth during the winter, or dig them in the spring.

Will pack them in the best condition. Correspond for special terms on large quantities delivered here or at your railroad station. 500 at 1,000 rate and 5,000 at 10,000 rates.

	1,000	10,000
Ash, five to ten inches.....	\$ 1 25	\$10 00
Ash, ten to fifteen inches.....	1 50	12 50
Box Elder, five to ten inches.....	1 00	8 00
Box Elder, ten to fifteen inches.....	1 50	12 50
Soft Maple, eight to twelve inches.....	1 25	10 00
Soft Maple, ten to twenty inches.....	1 50	12 50
Russian Mulberry, four to six inches.....	1 25	10 00
Russian Mulberry, six to twelve inches.....	2 00	17 50
Russian Mulberry, twelve to eighteen inches.....	2 50	22 50
Catalpa speciosa, six to twelve inches.....	1 50	14 00
Catalpa speciosa, twelve to eighteen inches.....	2 00	17 50
Catalpa speciosa, two to three feet.....	10 00	.....
Honey Locust, six to ten inches.....	2 25	.....
Black Locust, six to fifteen inches.....	2 25	.....
Osage No. 1.....	1 75	15 00
Cottonwood, six to twelve inches.....	1 00	9 00
Cottonwood, ten to eighteen inches.....	1 25	11 00
Cottonwood, fifteen to twenty-four inches.....	2 00	17 50

FOREST-TREE SEEDS.

	Per lb.	100 lbs.
Ash and box elder.....	\$0 20	\$ 15 00
Black and Honey Locust.....	30	.....
Catalpa.....	1 00	.....
Russian Mulberry, per ounce 25 cents.....	2 50	.....

Instructions for planting will be given, if requested, when ordering seeds.